



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23777
2 April 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL PURSUANT TO SECURITY COUNCIL
RESOLUTION 743 (1992)

1. In paragraph 4 of its resolution 743 (1992) on the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), which was adopted on 21 February 1992, the Security Council requested

"the Secretary-General immediately to deploy those elements of the Force which can assist in developing an implementation plan for the earliest possible full deployment of the Force for approval by the Council and a budget which together will maximize the contribution of the Yugoslav parties to offsetting its costs and in all other ways secure the most efficient and cost-effective operation possible".

In paragraph 6, the Council invited the Secretary-General, *inter alia*, "to submit a first report on the establishment of the Force within two months of the adoption of this resolution". This report is submitted in accordance with these provisions of the above resolution.

2. The Force Commander, Lt. General Satish Nambiar, the Deputy Force Commander, Maj. General Philippe Morillon, the Director of Civil Affairs, Mr. Cedric Thornberry, the Chief of Staff, Brig.-Gen. Lewis Mackenzie, and the Chief Administrative Officer, Mr. Keith Walton, together with other senior members of UNPROFOR, arrived in Belgrade on 8 March 1992. After initial consultations there and in Zagreb, especially on the question of assistance that could be provided by the various Yugoslav parties, they proceeded to Sarajevo, and established UNPROFOR's headquarters there on 13 March. During this period, the Force Commander had dispatched reconnaissance teams, consisting of military sector commanders, senior police officers, and chief civil affairs coordinators, to the four sectors in the three United Nations protected areas (UNPAs). After presentation of their initial reports in Sarajevo on 14 March, and the arrival of advance teams of the military elements, a fuller reconnaissance began in all four sectors on 16 March, the teams returning to report on 25 March.

3. In the course of the Force Commander's discussions with the authorities in Belgrade, Zagreb and Sarajevo, each emphasized their wholehearted support for UNPROFOR, and urged the maximum possible deployment as soon as possible,

in order to help stabilize a very delicate situation. Indeed, breaches of the cease-fire and continuing tension have been reported on a daily basis in a number of regions even after the arrival of UNPROFOR's advance elements, and the situation remains, at this time, far from stable. As regards the contributions which the Yugoslav parties might make, it was stated to General Nambiar that each, in its own way, was suffering severe economic consequences from the conflict and other recent events. Despite their full commitment to the implementation of resolution 743 (1992), and their desire to make substantial contributions to the support of UNPROFOR, they had only limited capabilities. The contributions offered by the Yugoslav parties are described in paragraphs 10 to 13 below.

4. As regards the operational plan for UNPROFOR, General Nambiar, after receiving reports from the senior military, police and civilian elements of his team, and after discussing all aspects of the matter with the parties, has confirmed the original concept submitted to the Security Council in annex III to my predecessor's report of 11 December 1991 1/ and further described in my report of 15 February, 2/ both approved by the Security Council. However, he has reported that certain variations in deployment can be made without seriously prejudicing the implementation of the mandate.

5. As to the military component, detailed reconnaissance has confirmed the requirement for 12 battalions assigned as originally planned: 2 in Sector East, 4 in Sector West, 3 in Sector North and 3 in Sector South (see S/23592, para. 20). Logistic bases will be located in Banja Luka, Belgrade and Zagreb. The combat engineers will be based initially in Sector West and will address the serious mine-clearing tasks in Sectors West and East concurrently. After approximately two months, the unit will shift to Sectors North and South. The Construction Engineer Battalion will be based in Banja Luka and will support all four sectors. No change is foreseen in the numbers and tasks of the military observers assigned to UNPROFOR.

6. As to the police component, the Force Commander, after consultation with the Director of Civil Affairs and the Police Commissioner, has concluded that the original total of 530 police should be maintained. However, in order to reduce costs, it is proposed that only 320 will be deployed at the initial stage, in some 31 locations. As of 30 March, headquarters and three sector headquarters had been established, as well as one liaison office, and approximately 100 police had been deployed although, at this stage, with limited logistical support. Whenever possible, sector headquarters for the civil affairs staff and civilian police will be collocated with those of the military component. The number of police deployed will be kept under constant review.

7. In this context, and having regard to the tasks that will be assumed by the police component in conjunction, especially, with the civil affairs element and the humanitarian agencies in the protected areas, I have been deeply concerned by continuing reports of mass expulsions, and other coercion against certain communities on both sides. Both I and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees have made strong representations to the respective authorities in this regard.

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8. As regards the civil affairs staff, reconnaissance has confirmed the need for them to travel extensively throughout the protected areas, in view of the fraught post-conflict situation and the many problems that are arising there. Moreover, the need for UNPROFOR to provide objective and impartial information in an inflammatory situation has been stressed by all sides and has underlined the importance of UNPROFOR's public information programme. This will be conducted in close collaboration with the High Commissioner, in view of the many hundreds of thousands of displaced persons hoping to return to their homes. It is possible that internal redeployment may become necessary in order to assign further resources to this particular function of civil affairs. Nevertheless, having regard to the imperative need for economies, I have concluded that a reduction of approximately 15 per cent in civil affairs staffing is possible, together with reductions in the level of certain posts, thus limiting the number of Professional staff to 33.

9. As regards the civilian members of the administration of UNPROFOR, 11 offices will be required, namely at the headquarters in Sarajevo, in Belgrade and Zagreb, in Banja Luka, in the 4 UNPAs and in Mostar, Bihac and Dubrovnik to support the military observers. The task of supporting such a huge mission deployed at so many locations will be very onerous. Despite this, and having reviewed the situation on the ground, the Force Commander has informed me that it will be possible to reduce administrative staffing by 5 per cent.

10. I turn now to the goods and services offered by the Yugoslav parties free of cost to the United Nations. They have offered significant accommodation at no cost except for maintenance. However, only 4,200 bedspaces are suitably located in the UNPAs in areas of operational deployment and the vast majority of these will require extensive renovation. To this should be added 1,550 bedspaces located in Logbase BRAVO (at Belgrade) and Logbase ZULU (at Zagreb); however, 400 of these are for transient accommodation and will not reduce the accommodation needs in the UNPAs. Since fewer suitable accommodations were identified than had been assumed in the preliminary cost estimates annexed to S/23592/Add.1, it has been found necessary to accept that troops will be accommodated in tents for longer periods than originally foreseen, before gradually moving into prefabricated buildings before the onset of the next winter. In these circumstances, and given the inadequate sanitary standards in the military accommodation offered, as well as the large number of isolated checkpoints and observation posts which UNPROFOR is having to establish, the need for prefabricated accommodation will be considerable, though savings of 7.7 per cent have been identified. It is estimated that prefabricated structures will in due course be required for the following:

- (a) Accommodation for 2,100 personnel;
- (b) Accommodation/ablution/kitchen facilities for up to 132 checkpoints and 100 observation posts;
- (c) Ablution facilities for 4,000 personnel;

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(d) Accommodation for 55 headquarters (sector, battalion and company), out of a total of 73;

(e) One United Nations civilian police (UNCIVPOL) sector headquarters.

11. In addition to the above, the federal authorities have made available to UNPROFOR an office building in central Belgrade, of which two floors have been utilized for the liaison and logistical support office required there. In Zagreb, the Croatian authorities have made available, also free of rental costs, office accommodation for the UNPROFOR liaison office. In Bosnia-Herzegovina, a headquarters building has been made available in Sarajevo and provides 175 offices there, also free of rental. Logistic facilities have also been made available free of cost in Banja Luka, Belgrade and Zagreb.

12. Regarding transportation, the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) and Belgrade authorities have provided 84 vehicles of various types for an initial period of two months to meet some of the requirements of the advance party. The Croatian Army has provided 14 vehicles for a similar period. To date, the authorities have expressed reluctance to extend the period of loan. The Belgrade authorities have also provided some buses for initial movement of advance parties and UNCIVPOL into the UNPAs. In this regard, it should also be mentioned that a number of company-sized units are arriving in theatre with no vehicles whatsoever, as will one infantry battalion. Efforts are under way to provide the latter with military lift from a number of possible sources. If these efforts are unsuccessful, civilian pattern vehicles of a wide range of types up to and including 5-ton trucks, will have to be purchased or leased. Overall, the Force Commander's current estimate identifies a requirement for 750 civilian pattern vehicles of various types to provide adequate support for all elements of the mission.

13. The Belgrade authorities have advised that UNPROFOR will have the use of 10 trains of 38 cars each, free of charge. Details are still under negotiation; however, this offer will greatly facilitate the deployment of heavy equipment and subsequent logistic in-theatre support. It is not anticipated that any food or fuel will be provided free of charge. There is, however, cause for optimism that it will be provided at cost. Fuel consumption will be high owing to the numerous patrol tasks and the relatively long distances involved in difficult terrain. All the parties have indicated that they are unable to provide free fuel because of their economic difficulties; in some instances there are also severe domestic shortages.

14. As regards air transport, UNPROFOR's needs will also be high. First, the decision to locate UNPROFOR headquarters at Sarajevo has considerable operational and cost implications because of its distance from Belgrade and Zagreb and from the principal area of operations. Secondly, UNPROFOR's dependence upon fixed-wing and helicopter aviation, for operational, communication and logistical purposes, will be heavy. Two Lear-type fixed-wing executive jets are required for command group travel. Five Hercules medium transport aircraft are necessary for inter-theatre logistic

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resupply, movement of reserves and sector and headquarters evacuation plans. Five medium Huey-type helicopters are essential for movement of reserves, casualty evacuation and logistics resupply, particularly in winter. The cost increase resulting from these is offset by reducing the requirement of 22 light B0105-type helicopters to 16. They are required for liaison, reconnaissance and casualty evacuation. Their reconnaissance role will be particularly important in winter in view of the difficult terrain and the plethora of small tracks and trails in the UNPAs. Thirdly, major limitations at present imposed upon UNPROFOR's freedom of aerial navigation would, if they continue, have damaging effects on its operational capability, as well as its cost-efficiency. UNPROFOR has been seeking to resolve these problems in cooperation with the International Civil Aviation Organization.

15. Several rounds of negotiations have taken place with the federal authorities, as well as with those of Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia, in regard to the conclusion of status-of-forces arrangements, the drafts of which closely follow the provisions of the model agreement. 3/ Agreement has been reached with the Bosnia-Herzegovina authorities, and it is hoped that agreement can be arrived at without further delay in the other two negotiations.

Observations

16. All the Force Commander's interlocutors have emphasized the need for the earliest possible deployment of UNPROFOR, as called for in paragraph 2 of resolution 743 (1992). I share their sense of urgency. The cease-fire remains fragile; alleged violations average about 100 per day and have occasionally exceeded 200. Some of them have been on a scale that could have led to serious outbreaks of fighting. Tensions have been aggravated by reports, not all of them substantiated, that persons of various nationalities have been expelled from their homes. There would be serious dangers in any further delay of UNPROFOR's full deployment. As requested in paragraph 4 of resolution 743 (1992), I attach as annex I an implementation plan for full deployment. The plan reflects difficulties which have arisen, largely for budgetary reasons, in making arrangements for transporting some of the more distant battalions and their equipment to Yugoslavia. As a result, UNPROFOR will not be fully deployed until the middle of May 1992, assuming that the Security Council takes a very early decision to authorize full deployment.

17. As further required by paragraph 4 of resolution 743 (1992), I also attach as annex II a revised statement of financial implications. These are now some 4.1 per cent lower than the preliminary estimate of \$633.6 million (gross) contained in S/23592/Add.1 of 19 February 1992. It is to be stressed that these figures remain preliminary and indicative. They have been prepared on the basis of advance reconnaissance by a limited number of military and civilian personnel with only minimal administrative and logistics support. Once full deployment is complete, specialists from the Secretariat will be tasked to work out in considerably greater detail how much implementation of the operational plan will cost. As already reported, negotiations continue

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with the various Yugoslav parties to persuade them to make additional goods and services available to UNPROFOR free of cost to the United Nations. I and my staff are making, and will continue to make, every effort to bring those negotiations to a fruitful conclusion. The results of this further work will be reflected in the budget which will be submitted to the General Assembly at the start of its forty-seventh session.

18. In the light of this report, I request the urgent authority of the Security Council to proceed immediately to full deployment of UNPROFOR in accordance with the plan contained in annex I.

Notes

1/ S/23280.

2/ S/23592.

3/ A/45/594.

Annex I

Implementation plan for the deployment of UNPROFOR

<u>Date</u>	<u>Unit/component</u>
8 March	UNPROFOR Force Commander and his principal staff members arrive in Belgrade
By 15 March	Advance elements of the national contingents arrive in Belgrade
By 28 March	Full deployment of: - Force headquarters personnel - Sector headquarters personnel - 100 military observers - Approximately 150 civilian police monitors Headquarters Company - Sweden Movement Control Unit - Norway Engineering Battalion - Canada
By 4 April	Logistics Battalion - France Signals Battalion - Netherlands
By 11 April	Infantry Battalion - Belgium/Luxembourg Infantry Battalion - Canada Infantry Battalion - Denmark Infantry Battalion - France Construction Battalion - Finland Additional 85 civilian police monitors
By 18 April	Temporary Ambulance Unit - Norway Infantry Battalion - Russian Federation Infantry Battalion - Poland Infantry Battalion - Czechoslovakia Additional 95 civilian police monitors
By 25 April	Infantry Battalion - Nepal
By first week in May	Ambulance Unit - United Kingdom Infantry Battalion - Argentina Infantry Battalion - Jordan
By mid-May	Infantry Battalion - Kenya Infantry Battalion - Nigeria
	The remaining 200 civilian police monitors

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Annex II

UNPROFOR revised cost estimates

1. Based on information provided by the UNPROFOR advance party ground reconnaissance, several changes in the plans for the deployment and operation of the force can now be foreseen. Some of them affect the budget and some do not. A net reduction in estimated expenses in the amount of \$26 million is at present forecast against the cost estimates submitted in document S/23592/Add.1.

2. It is now clear that the original costing assumptions reflected in that document can be changed in respect of the number of civilian personnel, the speed of deployment of police monitors and the amount of subsistence allowance payments. Savings on subsistence allowance payments are currently estimated at \$11.2 million (military observers, civilian police and international staff). This includes savings due to a deliberate delay in civilian police deployment and savings due to reductions in the number of civilian personnel. A breakdown of the revised cost estimates by main objects of expenditure is provided below.

United Nations Protection Force

Cost estimate by objects of expenditure

<u>Objects of expenditure</u>	<u>Thousands of United States dollars</u>
1. Military component	
(a) Military observers	5 024
(b) Liaison officers	1 452
(c) Contingent personnel, pay and allowances	173 621
(d) Other costs pertaining to contingents	90 111
2. Civilian police monitors	23 870
3. Civilian personnel	33 991
4. Premises	122 054
5. Vehicle operations	26 836
6. Aircraft operations	70 317

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<u>Objects of expenditure</u>	<u>Thousands of United States dollars</u>
7. Communications	5 394
8. Miscellaneous equipment	5 221
9. Supplies and services	11 946
10. Freight	30 043
11. Integrated Management Information System	300
12. Support account for peace- keeping operations	2 937
13. Staff assessment	<u>4 396</u>
Total estimate (gross)	<u><u>607 513</u></u>



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NOTE VERBALE DATED 31 MARCH 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT
MISSION OF SPAIN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO
THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Spain to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to his note dated 28 January 1992 and further to the information provided in the note from this Mission dated 7 February 1992, has the honour to inform him as follows:

The competent body in this matter in Spain, the Interministerial Board for the Regulation of Foreign Trade in Defence Matériel for Dual-Use Products and Technologies, agreed at its meeting on 20 February 1992 to include Somalia on the list of restricted countries for the export of defence matériel, in accordance with the embargo imposed in Security Council resolution 733 (1992).

Accordingly, since that date no licence or amended licence for the export of defence matériel to Somalia has been authorized. Moreover, since Spain did not export arms or military equipment to Somalia in 1991 or 1992, prior to the adoption of the above-mentioned decision, it has not been necessary to suspend the execution of any operation that had been authorized or is still in its period of validity.



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3 April 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 2 APRIL 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
KUWAIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE
SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government and with reference to the letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Iraqi regime dated 1 April 1992 concerning the Kuwaiti and third-country prisoners, detainees and missing persons in Iraq (S/23767), I have the honour to inform you as follows:

1. The question of Kuwaiti and third-country prisoners, detainees and missing persons in Iraq is one of the foremost concerns of the Kuwaiti authorities inasmuch as it is a humanitarian and moral question with many consequences in religious and secular law and one that affects numerous Kuwaiti families. Accordingly, the lists drawn up are under constant review by the competent authorities, regular contacts are maintained with the families and relatives of prisoners, detainees and missing persons, and the lists are amended in the light of those contacts.
2. The Iraqi aggression and occupation inflicted considerable wilful damage on Kuwait in all areas of life and caused the displacement of more than two thirds of its inhabitants, whose repatriation was only completed at the end of last year. These factors have presented an enormous difficulty to the process of verifying information about those prisoners, detainees and missing persons whose names appeared in the first list.
3. The refusal of the Iraqi regime to submit truthful and complete accounts of those it is holding in its prisons, its procrastination in doing so, its persistent refusal up to the present moment to allow delegates of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to visit Iraqi places of detention and prisons freely and without prior notice, as required by ICRC standard procedures, and its refusal to provide ICRC with any information on those prisoners and detainees who are missing and who have died have been another reason that the true number of those being imprisoned and detained by the Iraqi authorities has not been ascertained.

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English

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I should also like to state that, contrary to the allegations of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Iraqi regime, the Kuwaiti authorities did not make mistakes in entering the names and numbers of the Kuwaiti prisoners, detainees and missing persons but simply amended the previous list in the light of their constant efforts to ensure the accuracy of the count and its correspondence with reality.

The amendment of the list in no way absolves the Iraqi regime from its full responsibility for the fate of the prisoners, detainees and missing persons or from the requirement to cooperate with ICRC to enable it to register them, visit them and obtain their freedom.

The question of the prisoners, detainees and missing persons does not derive its importance from the numbers involved, large or small, but from the essence of human dignity and of rights and duties under secular and religious law and from the obligations of the Iraqi regime towards them.

As to the allegation of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Iraqi regime that the Kuwaiti authorities are simply trying to damage Iraq's reputation and contrive to have the Security Council maintain the embargo and economic boycott against it, the record of the Iraqi regime is replete with all kinds of violations of the relevant Security Council resolutions, with procrastination in implementing them and with constant attempts to evade them. Its inhuman practices vis-à-vis its own citizens are enough to mar its reputation in international forums, and we have no need to use a humanitarian issue such as that of the prisoners and detainees as a means of doing so. The Iraqi regime would do well to recall the questioning to which its representative was subjected in the Security Council on 11 March 1992, in order to realize the enormity and comprehensive character of the reasons that require the maintenance of the embargo and economic boycott imposed against it.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Permanent Representative



Security Council

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S/23780
3 April 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON HIS MISSION OF
GOOD OFFICES IN CYPRUS

1. The present report on my mission of good offices in Cyprus is being submitted pursuant to the request by the members of the Security Council that I report by April 1992 whether sufficient progress has been made to convene the high-level international meeting and, should conditions not be ripe, to convey to the Council the set of ideas as they will have evolved by that time with my assessment of the situation (S/23316).

2. The report is divided into three parts. In the first part, I propose to describe the effort to prepare a set of ideas of an overall framework agreement; the second part is devoted to the ideas that have been discussed; and finally in the third part, I will submit my conclusions and recommendations.

A. The effort to date

3. The members of the Council will recall that after the 26 February to 2 March 1990 meeting between the leaders of the two communities in Cyprus and my predecessor did not result in progress, the Council adopted resolution 649 (1990) of 12 March 1990. After considering his report (S/21183), the Council made it clear once again that the solution it foresaw was one based on the existence of one State of Cyprus comprising two communities; and that the objective was a new constitution for the State of Cyprus that would regulate the relations between the two communities in Cyprus on a federal, bi-communal and bi-zonal basis. The Council reiterated that the Secretary-General's mission of good offices was specifically with the two communities which participated on an equal footing. It requested the Secretary-General to pursue his effort and to assist the two communities by making suggestions to facilitate the discussions. Both sides affirmed their full commitment to resolution 649 (1990).

4. During the second half of 1990, separate discussions were initiated between the representatives of the Secretary-General and the leaders of the two communities to explore ideas that could bring the two sides within agreement range on each of the following headings and subheadings of an overall agreement:

- (a) Overall objectives of the agreement;
- (b) Guiding principles of the federation;
- (c) Constitutional aspects of the federation:
 - (i) Powers and functions of the federal Government;
 - (ii) Structure, composition and functioning of the federal Government;
 - (iii) Fundamental rights, including the three freedoms, and political, economic, social and cultural rights;
- (d) Security and guarantee;
- (e) Territorial adjustments;
- (f) Displaced persons;
- (g) Economic development and safeguards;
- (h) Transitional arrangements.

It was recognized that in view of the integrated nature of an agreement, all the headings had to be spelled out with equal clarity and needed to be developed in parallel, and agreement would not be sought until that had been achieved.

5. By 27 March 1991, it was possible to report to the members of the Council that the talks, which had been supported by discussions between one of the representatives of the Secretary-General and a senior official of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkey, had been useful both in highlighting the issues of particular importance to each side and in identifying ways of bringing the legitimate concerns and interests on a number of issues within agreement range.

6. In the course of these discussions the Turkish Cypriot side had stressed in particular the importance of bi-zonality, political equality, its effective participation in the federal Government, and security, which are dealt with under the headings overall objectives, guiding principles, constitutional aspects of the federation, and security and guarantee respectively. The Greek Cypriot side had emphasized mainly the territorial issue, the displaced persons, the effective functioning of the federal Government, and security, which are dealt with under the headings territorial adjustments, displaced persons, constitutional aspects of the federal Government, and security and guarantee respectively.

7. It was noted that the clarifications that had emerged in the course of the discussions should make it possible to bring the two sides within agreement range, in particular on the overall objectives, the guiding principles and security and guarantee.

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8. On the other hand, it was stressed that there were a number of issues on which solutions remained to be explored, in particular, territorial adjustments and displaced persons. The main questions arising from these issues are the area that would come under Greek Cypriot administration and the displaced persons from one community who may reside in the area to be administered by the other community. In March 1991 it was felt that an agreement should be within reach if it was possible to move forward on the issues of territorial adjustments and displaced persons. It was thought that this could be achieved within a few months.

9. On 27 June 1991, the members of the Council were informed that the discussions that had taken place since March 1991 had not succeeded in advancing on the outstanding issues. The idea of a high-level meeting that President Ozal of Turkey had proposed the previous month was viewed with favour provided it was thoroughly prepared to ensure its success. It was underlined that a satisfactory solution had to be within reach on all eight headings of an agreement and it was again stressed that progress was urgently needed on territorial adjustments and displaced persons. It was also noted that the position of the two sides remained apart on the question of the federal executive. As will be recalled, the members of the Council concurred with that assessment and they agreed that a further round of talks be undertaken in July and August to bring the two sides within agreement range on all the outstanding issues.

10. In the course of the talks between July and September at Nicosia, Ankara and Athens, the representatives of the Secretary-General continued the process of seeking reactions and suggestions on the basis of which the ideas were further elaborated and amended in an effort to reflect in a reasonable and fair manner the legitimate interests and concerns of both sides. At the conclusion of the August 1991 talks at Ankara, it was apparent that, although the two sides remained apart on some issues and the territorial adjustments remained to be further defined, the set of ideas that had emerged represented an important step forward which should provide the basis for working out an agreement. However, in the report of 8 October 1991 (S/23121), it was explained that the expectations that a high-level meeting would take place in September to conclude an overall framework agreement were not fulfilled.

11. In resolution 716 (1990), the Security Council noted with satisfaction the progress made in preparing a set of ideas but expressed its concern about the difficulties that had been encountered in completing this work. It, inter alia, reaffirmed its previous resolutions and that its position on the solution to the Cyprus problem was based on one State of Cyprus comprising two politically equal communities. In that connection, the Council endorsed the following definition of political equality (S/21183, annex I):

"While political equality does not mean equal numerical participation in all federal Government branches and administration, it should be reflected inter alia in various ways: in the requirement that the federal constitution of the State of Cyprus be approved or amended with

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the concurrence of both communities; in the effective participation of both communities in all organs and decisions of the federal Government; in safeguards to ensure that the federal Government will not be empowered to adopt any measures against the interests of one community; and in the equality and identical powers and functions of the two federated states."

12. The Council requested the leaders of the two communities and Greece and Turkey to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General and his representatives and requested the Secretary-General to report by November 1991 whether sufficient progress had been made to convene the high-level meeting. The Council will recall that because of the parliamentary elections in Turkey and the subsequent change of Government in Turkey, the talks called for in resolution 716 (1991) could not be resumed before the end of 1991.

13. On 9 January 1992, I wrote to the leaders of the two communities and to the Prime Ministers of Greece and Turkey underlining the importance I attached to an early settlement to the Cyprus question and the need to proceed expeditiously to complete the work requested by the Security Council. To this end, I proposed that my representatives resume talks with the leaders of the two sides in Cyprus and with Greece and Turkey.

14. On 20 and 21 January 1992, I met with President Vassiliou and H.E. Mr. Denktas respectively to review the Cyprus question. I stressed the importance of maintaining the momentum that had been achieved in 1991 and reiterated the need to proceed expeditiously with the work at hand. Both leaders responded positively to my proposal that they resume discussions with my representatives in February. On 13 and 16 February, I received replies from Prime Minister Mitsotakis of Greece and Prime Minister Demirel of Turkey respectively agreeing to the visit of my representatives. I also had the opportunity to discuss the Cyprus question with Greek Foreign Minister Samaras on 24 January and with Turkish Prime Minister Demirel on 14 February who both assured me of their Governments' full support.

15. My representatives undertook a first round of talks in Cyprus from 5 to 9 February. They had several meetings with President Vassiliou, during which they discussed the most recent ideas for each of the eight headings and accompanying goodwill measures. Owing to his illness, a similar discussion could not take place with H.E. Mr. Denktas. From 18 to 20 February, my representatives visited Ankara, where they met with Turkish Foreign Minister Çetin and other senior Turkish officials to review the set of ideas. From 25 to 27 February, they were in Nicosia where they discussed the ideas with H.E. Mr. Denktas. They also briefed the leaders of the two communities on the views expressed by the other side. Finally, on 28 and 29 February, my representatives were in Athens, where they had a similar meeting with Foreign Minister Samaras and other senior officials. Unfortunately, these talks did not succeed in bringing matters forward. The difficulties that were described in the report of 8 October 1991 (S/23121) remained unchanged.

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16. On 26 and 30 March 1992, I again reviewed the situation with President Vassiliou and H.E. Mr. Denktas respectively. Both leaders told me of their desire to continue to work with me and my representatives. I recalled that last summer it had appeared that an agreement was within reach but since then these expectations had been disappointed. Not only had there been no progress, but in some areas there had even been regression.

B. The set of ideas

17. The set of ideas described below that emerged from the talks in 1991 provide the elements of a fair solution on a significant number of elements of the overall agreement. If similar progress can be made on the outstanding issues, in particular territorial adjustments and displaced persons, an overall solution will be within reach.

18. The ideas incorporate the agreed understandings that underlie a solution, namely:

"Cyprus is the common home of the Greek Cypriot community and of the Turkish Cypriot community. Their relationship is not one of majority and minority, but one of two communities in the State of Cyprus. The mandate given to me by the Security Council makes it clear that my mission of good offices is with the two communities. My mandate is also explicit that the participation of the two communities in this process is on an equal footing. The solution that is being sought is thus one that must be decided upon by, and must be acceptable to, both communities. It must also respect the cultural, religious, social and linguistic identity of each community.

"The 1977 and 1979 high-level agreements between the two communities, as well as the mandate entrusted to me by the Security Council, have set out the framework within which a solution must be found. The two communities and the Security Council have committed themselves to a solution that will ensure the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and non-alignment of Cyprus. The two communities have, in the 1979 high-level agreement, specifically rejected as options union in whole or in part with any other country and any form of partition or secession. The two communities have stated that they wish to establish a federation that is bi-communal as regards the constitutional aspects and bi-zonal as regards the territorial aspects." 1/

19. They also embody the concept of the political equality of the two communities endorsed by the Security Council in resolution 716 (1991) (see para. 11 above).

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20. The bi-zonality of the federation is reflected in the fact that each federated state would be administered by one community which would be guaranteed a clear majority of the population and of land ownership in its area. It is also reflected in the fact that the federal Government would not be permitted to encroach upon the powers and functions of the federated states, nor could one federated state encroach on the powers and functions of the other.

21. The unity of the country is ensured through the State of Cyprus' single international personality and sovereignty as well as its single citizenship, and the preservation of its territorial integrity.

22. The powers and functions of the federal Government as foreseen would ensure the effective participation of the two communities as well as the effective functioning of the Government, and would include appropriate deadlock-resolving machinery. It envisages a bicameral legislature with the lower house having a 70 to 30 ratio between Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots and a 50 to 50 ratio in the upper house. The option of separate majorities in the lower house for certain major issues was also discussed. As part of the federal executive, a council of ministers was discussed in which the Greek Cypriots and the Turkish Cypriots would be represented on a 7 to 3 ratio, with one of three major ministries headed by a Turkish Cypriot. It is also envisaged that all powers not vested in the federal Government would rest with the two federated states.

23. Provisions were discussed that would safeguard the fundamental rights of all citizens, including their political, economic, social and cultural rights. Accordingly, these rights would be recognized in the federal constitution and implemented by the federated states in a manner agreed upon consistent with the federal constitution. The freedom of movement would be exercised as soon as the federal republic was established. The freedom of settlement and the right to property would be implemented after the resettlement arising from the territorial adjustments had been completed and would be regulated by the federated states in an agreed manner consistent with the federal constitution.

24. The security of both communities would be guaranteed through the 1960 Treaties of Guarantee and of Alliance, each of which would be appropriately supplemented. It would provide for the withdrawal, by the establishment of the federal republic, of all non-Cypriot forces not foreseen in the Treaty of Alliance, and machinery to deal effectively with any concern of either community.

25. As has been mentioned above, urgent work remains to be done on territorial adjustments and displaced persons. The elements on displaced persons that have been discussed should provide the essence of a solution. The question of territorial adjustments needs to be addressed without delay. This matter would be reflected in the overall framework agreement through a map that would delineate the two federated states so that a substantial number of Greek Cypriot displaced persons would be able to return to the area that

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would come under Greek Cypriot administration. It would also address effectively the needs of Turkish Cypriots that would be affected by the territorial adjustments.

26. Provisions have been discussed for the development of a balanced economy that would benefit equally both federated states. A major programme of action would be established to correct the existing economic imbalance and promote the development of the federated state administered by the Turkish Cypriot community. The question of membership in the European Communities would be submitted for the approval of the two communities in separate referendums.

27. Finally, transitional arrangements to implement the overall framework agreement and procedures that would be applied during that period that are sensitive to the concerns of both communities have been discussed. A programme of action to promote goodwill and closer relations between the two communities would be implemented as soon as the overall framework agreement had been approved by the two communities in separate referendums.

C. Conclusions and recommendations

28. The effort to prepare a set of ideas on an overall framework agreement has now been under way for several years. As far back as a year ago, it had been concluded that if the issues of territorial adjustments and displaced persons could be adequately clarified, an overall agreement should be within reach. Following the discussions at Ankara in August 1991, justifiable expectations had been raised that an agreement was finally within reach and that the high-level meeting to conclude the agreement could take place in September 1991. As was explained in the report of 8 October 1991 (S/23121), these hopes were disappointed. Despite assurances of support from all concerned, the renewed effort in February 1992 proved equally unhelpful.

29. Despite repeated efforts, there has been no progress and, as I have mentioned above, in certain areas there has even been regression. This is a matter of serious concern. The current effort cannot be expected to continue indefinitely if all concerned are not willing to make their contribution to a compromise solution. It is vital that the parties be willing to clarify equally all the elements of the agreement and adhere faithfully to the principles laid down by the Security Council. As was pointed out a year ago, the usefulness of the parties' endorsement of Council resolutions has been undermined by the interpretations they have given them. It is essential that the views of the parties be in harmony with the Council's position on the Cyprus question.

30. The lack of progress in the Secretary-General's mission of good offices is compounded by developments related to the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), which make it unlikely that the United Nations will be able for much longer to maintain a peace-keeping presence in Cyprus, at any rate on the present scale.

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31. Since 1974, UNFICYP has been remarkably successful in controlling the buffer zone and preventing a resumption of hostilities. Over the years, however, the troop-contributing Governments have become increasingly uneasy about the lack of progress towards a just and lasting solution and about the deteriorating financial situation of the Force. These factors led Sweden to withdraw its battalion in 1987. The Security Council's attention has been repeatedly drawn to the inadequacy of voluntary financing and it has been recommended that the cost of the Force for which the United Nations is responsible should be funded from assessed contributions. An exhaustive review of UNFICYP in 1990 came to the conclusion that no further reductions in its strength could be made without impairing its ability to control the buffer zone and to prevent minor incidents from escalating. On the basis of the review, and with the cooperation of the troop-contributing Governments, a restructuring of the Force was proposed, which would have reduced its cost to the United Nations by some 30 per cent without impairing its operational effectiveness. A draft resolution (S/23277) was tabled by which the Security Council would have decided that in the future the cost of the Force for which the United Nations is responsible be funded by assessed contributions but, in informal consultations on 12 December 1991, it was concluded that the necessary agreement did not exist in the Council for this change to be made.

32. In the light of this conclusion, the troop-contributing Governments' dissatisfaction has increased further. Two of the four main contributors have indicated that it is unlikely that they will be able to maintain their presence for more than another mandate period and a third has informed me that it was re-examining its role in the Force. If any troop-contributing country withdraws its battalion, I do not believe that it will be possible to find another Member State ready to bear the cost of filling the gap under the present financing arrangements. It thus seems unlikely that I shall be able to maintain UNFICYP in its present form beyond the end of the current year. I am examining alternative possibilities and will report on them to the Council during the course of May.

33. Quite apart from the very unsatisfactory financing arrangements, the position of troop-contributing Governments reflect the widely held view, which I share, that at a time of greatly increased demand for peace-keeping, a critical look has to be taken at long-lived operations such as UNFICYP and the peace-making process it supports. If a Force has for 28 years maintained conditions in which a peaceful settlement to a dispute can be negotiated but negotiations have not succeeded, it has to be asked whether that Force has a priority claim on the scarce resources that Member States can make available to the Organization's peace-keeping activities. This serious situation makes it all the more urgent that all concerned devote their full energies to making progress toward an early settlement to the Cyprus question.

34. The set of ideas, provided it clarifies adequately the outstanding issues, in particular territorial adjustments and displaced persons, would offer a fair basis on which an agreement can be concluded. I believe that another determined effort, which I am prepared to undertake, would be greatly helped if the Security Council would agree to support actively my effort and to work directly with me and my representatives and all concerned to achieve our objective. If that effort does not succeed, consideration would have to be given to an alternative course of action in dealing with the Cyprus question.

Notes

1/ S/21183.



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23781
3 April 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 3 APRIL 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT OBSERVER
OF PALESTINE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE
PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to request that, in accordance with its previous practice, the Security Council invite Dr. Nasser Al-Kidwa, Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations, to participate in the current consideration by the Security Council of the item entitled "The situation in the occupied Arab territories".

(Signed) Dr. Nasser AL-KIDWA
Permanent Observer of Palestine
to the United Nations



General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/46/896
S/23782
3 April 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 33
QUESTION OF PALESTINE

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 3 April 1992 from the Chairman of the Committee
on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian
People addressed to the Secretary-General

In my capacity as Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, I wish to condemn the indiscriminate and deliberate shooting of Palestinian civilians by the Israeli military forces in the occupied Palestinian territory.

According to a report by Reuters on 1 April, the Israeli Border Police shot dead 4 Palestinian civilians and injured about 80 others while chasing a Palestinian car in the market of the Rafah refugee camp. At the time of the report, five of the wounded were in serious condition with gunshots to their heads and chests. A day later, on 2 April, Reuters reported that 21 other Palestinians were shot and wounded by the Israeli army in a clash with protesters in the Gaza Strip. The BBC reported that a woman had been killed when she was run over by an army jeep. It also reported that Palestinians had been fired upon indiscriminately and the free passage of ambulances carrying the wounded had been prevented.

According to the Palestine Human Rights Information Centre (PHR), more than 1,000 Palestinians have been killed by Israeli forces since the beginning of the intifadah in December 1987.

The Centre reported on 26 March 1992 that since December 1991, 18 Palestinians had been killed by special Israeli undercover army units in what amounted to the "summary execution" of wanted youths. According to that report, the army had adopted a policy of seeking out activists, hunting them down and executing them.

Furthermore, the daily Ha'aretz reported on 17 March 1992 that a day earlier the Israeli Parliament had passed a law allowing Israeli settlers and soldiers to chase and shoot at Palestinians who threw stones at them, "even as

the stone-throwers run away". It was reported that the legislation was the newest in a series aimed at giving Israeli soldiers and settlers more latitude in "open-fire" policy regarding Palestinians. According to the new law, settlers who shoot and kill Palestinian stone-throwers would not "bear any criminal or negligent responsibility".

The Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People strongly condemns this increasing and ruthless recourse to military force in order to subdue an unarmed civilian population demonstrating for its inalienable national rights. These policies and practices of Israel, the occupying Power, are in violation not only of Israel's obligations under the Fourth Geneva Convention, but also of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and numerous resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly; they are also extremely harmful to efforts to promote a just peace in the region.

The Committee requests that Israel cease immediately the killing and injuring of Palestinian civilians and accept the de jure applicability of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 to the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and that it abide scrupulously by the provisions of the Convention, the Covenant and the relevant Security Council resolutions. The Committee appeals urgently to you and to all concerned, in particular the High Contracting Parties to the Convention, to take all necessary measures to ensure these objectives.

I would like to request that the present letter be circulated as a document of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 33, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kéba Birane CISSÉ
Chairman
Committee on the Exercise
of the Inalienable Rights
of the Palestinian People



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23783
4 April 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the members of the Council, at its 3065th meeting, on 4 April 1992, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the occupied Arab territories":

"The members of the Security Council are gravely concerned by the continued deterioration of the situation in the Gaza Strip, especially by the current serious situation in Rafah in which several Palestinians have been killed and many more injured.

"The members of the Security Council condemn all these acts of violence at Rafah. They urge maximum restraint in order to bring the violence to an end.

"The members of the Security Council urge Israel to abide at all times by its obligations under the Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949 and to respect and to act in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council. The members of the Security Council are concerned that any escalation of violence would have serious implications for the peace process, especially at a time when negotiations to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting peace are under way.

"The members of the Security Council request the Secretary-General to use his good offices, in accordance with resolution 681 (1990), regarding this situation concerning Palestinian civilians under Israeli occupation."



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23784
4 April 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 3 APRIL 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
HUNGARY TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I would like to inform you of the following:

On 3 April 1992, at the village of Tarjanci in the Baranja region of Eastern Slavonia an armed clash occurred between Serbian and Croatian forces. At 06.40 hours a mine hit the village of Kásád on Hungarian territory, followed by the impact of 21 mortar shells at the village of Eperjespuszta 400 metres from the border on the Hungarian side. As of now, the Hungarian authorities do not have any information on eventual injuries or damages.

The armed clash erupted in that part of Croatia where, in accordance with Security Council resolution 743 (1992) of 21 February 1992, which approved the report of the Secretary-General of 15 February 1992 (S/23592), sector E of the United Nations protected areas is to be established.

The Hungarian authorities consider that the renewal of the fighting, which also represents a direct threat to the territory of the Republic of Hungary, further underlines the urgent necessity of the earliest possible deployment of the United Nations Protection Force as envisaged in the above-mentioned Security Council resolution.

I would be grateful if you could have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) André ERDÓS
Ambassador



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23785
5 April 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 5 APRIL 1992 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to enclose a letter dated 5 April 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq, Mr. Ahmad Hussein, requesting the Security Council to take immediate and appropriate measures in response to the aggression committed this morning by Iran against Iraq.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Samir K. K. AL-NIMA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

LETTER DATED 5 APRIL 1992 FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN
AFFAIRS OF IRAQ ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE
SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to inform you that between 7.20 and 8.10 local time today, 5 April, the third day of Id Al-Fitr, the Iranian Air Force conducted four attacks inside Iraq near the town of Al-Khalis, 90 km from the border and 70 km north-east of Baghdad. Eight combat aircraft participated in the raids. One of them, an F-4, was shot down by our air defences, and its crew, Captain Qasim Mohammed Amini and Captain Arslan Sharifi, both from Hamdan air base, were taken prisoner.

Iraq considers these air raids to be an act of plain and unjustified aggression. Iraq warns the adventurist Iranian regime of the serious consequences of such acts, for which it will bear the full responsibility, and reserves its right to respond to this aggression.

Iraq lodges a complaint before the Security Council, and calls on it to take immediate and appropriate measures against this aggressor regime.

Iraq for its part has taken the appropriate measures to protect its air space from the possibility of a recurrence of the Iranian aggression through patrols by the Iraqi Air Force.

(Signed) Ahmad HUSSEIN
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Iraq



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23786
6 April 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

IDENTICAL LETTERS DATED 5 APRIL 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT
REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE
UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED RESPECTIVELY TO THE
SECRETARY-GENERAL AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE
SECURITY COUNCIL

Upon instructions from my Government, and in accordance with Article 51 of the United Nations Charter, I have the honour to bring the following to your attention.

After midnight and in the early morning hours of 5 April 1992, bands of armed and organized terrorist mercenaries launched an operation from the territory of the Republic of Iraq against Beshkan and Bayani villages (3436 N, 4546 E), two civilian centres inside the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran. In this cowardly act, they murdered 4 civilians, wounded 7 others and kidnapped several more people. On many previous occasions, the same mercenary terrorist group had carried out similar cowardly attacks from Iraqi territory against Iranian border civilian centres.

At 0720 hours of 5 April 1992, the Islamic Republic of Iran, in accordance with Article 51 of the United Nations Charter, took necessary and proportionate measures in exercise of its legitimate right of self-defence in response to the armed attack. Fighter jets of the Islamic Republic Air Force raided the military headquarters of the terrorist group from which the earlier armed incursion into Iranian territory and a number of similar ones in the past had originated. The operation lasted 52 minutes and has now been terminated. In the course of the Iranian exercise of its right of self-defence, an Iranian aircraft crashed and its two crew members were captured. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has already communicated to the Government of Iraq that Iraq bears full responsibility for the well-being and immediate return of them in accordance with international law.

Furthermore, today, the same terrorist organization headquartered in Iraq, in what is certainly coordinated with its earlier armed incursion, attacked several Iranian diplomatic missions abroad, including the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations, violating the premises, injuring officials, taking hostages and damaging property.

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English
Page 2

The Islamic Republic of Iran had, on numerous occasions, informed the Iraqi authorities that it cannot allow this group of organized armed mercenary terrorists to carry out military operations from Iraqi territory, endangering the lives of Iranian citizens in the border areas. The Government of Iraq had also been reminded of Iran's legitimate right of self-defence in response to such incursions by armed bands, which constitute acts of aggression for which the Government of Iraq bears full responsibility.

The Islamic Republic of Iran does not seek any hostility with Iraq and has already reiterated to the Government of Iraq its respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the latter, while reserving its inherent right to take action in self-defence in accordance with Article 51 of the United Nations Charter.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23787
6 April 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 6 APRIL 1992 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that United States aircraft have continued to violate Iraqi airspace during the period from 27 March to 3 April 1992 for the purpose of surveillance and provocation, as follows:

27-28 March 1992

Seventeen sorties flown by 7 two-aircraft formations and three single aircraft at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 2,000-7,000 m, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Dukan, Amadiyah and Gharb Rawanduz.

28-29 March 1992

Two sorties flown by a two-aircraft formation at a speed of 750 km/h and at an altitude of 5,000 m, centred on Dohuk.

29-30 March 1992

Ten sorties flown by 5 two-aircraft formations at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 2,500-6,000 m, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Zakho, Amadiyah and Tall Afar.

30-31 March 1992

Twenty-one sorties flown by 10 two-aircraft formations and a single aircraft at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 4,000-7,500 m, centred on Dohuk, Mosul, Rawanduz, Dukan, Tall Afar, Irbil and Amadiyah.

31 March-1 April 1992

Six sorties flown by 3 two-aircraft formations at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 5,000-8,000 m, centred on Amadiyah and the area to the east of that town.

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English
Page 2

2-3 April 1992

Seventeen sorties flown by 8 two-aircraft formations and a single aircraft at speeds of 600-850 km/h and at altitudes of 5,000-8,000 m, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Amadiyah and Dukan.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Samir K. K. AL-NIMA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23788
6 April 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991, 721 (1991) of 27 November 1991, 724 (1991) of 15 December 1991, 727 (1992) of 8 January 1992, 740 (1992) of 7 February 1992 and 743 (1992) of 21 February 1992,

Noting the report of the Secretary-General of 2 April 1992 (S/23777) submitted pursuant to resolution 743 (1992),

Recalling its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Welcoming the progress made towards the establishment of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) and the continuing contacts by the Secretary-General with all parties and others concerned to stabilize the cease-fire,

Expressing its concern about reports on the daily violations of the cease-fire and the continuing tension in a number of regions even after the arrival of UNPROFOR's advance elements,

1. Approves the report of the Secretary-General of 2 April 1992 (S/23777);
2. Decides to authorize the earliest possible full deployment of UNPROFOR;
3. Urges all parties and others concerned to make further efforts to maximize their contributions towards offsetting the costs of UNPROFOR, in order to help secure the most efficient and cost-effective operation possible;
4. Further urges all parties and others concerned to take all action necessary to ensure complete freedom of aerial movement for UNPROFOR;

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English
Page 2

5. Calls upon all parties and others concerned not to resort to violence, particularly in any area where UNPROFOR is to be based or deployed;

6. Appeals to all parties and others concerned in Bosnia-Herzegovina to cooperate with the efforts of the European Community to bring about a cease-fire and a negotiated political solution.



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23789
6 April 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 6 APRIL 1992 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE
SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The members of the Security Council have carried out the review, in informal consultations held on 6 April 1992, in accordance with the provisions of resolution 689 (1991), regarding the question of termination or continuation of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission, as well as of its modalities, in the light of your report (S/23766).

I have the honour to inform you that the members concur with your recommendation, particularly in paragraph 26 of your report.

(Signed) Simbarashe Simbanenduku MUMBENGEGWI
President of the Security Council



Security Council

Distr.
GENERALS/23790
6 April 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 6 APRIL 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
ISRAEL TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I wish to draw your attention to the nature of the incident which took place on 1 April 1992 in Rafah in the Gaza District. Before elaborating on the details of what occurred, I believe it is important to bear in mind the overall context.

Since the convening of the direct Arab-Israeli peace negotiations in Madrid at the end of October 1991, Israel has been subjected to a wave of deadly terrorist attacks against its citizens both at home and abroad. These attacks have left 17 Israelis dead and more than 250 wounded. The victims have included Jews and Arabs, schoolchildren and diplomats serving overseas.

Terrorist leaders have stepped up their calls for violence against Israelis and have urged an intensification of attacks. Consequently, the violence has become more frequent and more chilling.

In addition to targeting Israelis, the terrorist leaders of the intifadah have been conducting a reign of assassination and intimidation among the Palestinian Arab population of Judea, Samaria and Gaza. Between 27 March and 2 April 1992, seven Palestinian Arabs were murdered and two others wounded by fellow Arabs. This is in addition to the 67 Palestinian Arabs that have been killed by their brethren since 1 January 1992.

It is in the context of the atmosphere of intifadah violence and bloodshed that the incident of 1 April 1992 should be viewed. Desperate to breathe new life into the intifadah, the various terrorist organizations have been mounting a relentless campaign of violence designed to undermine the peace process. The incident of 1 April 1992 was but a further link in the chain of terror, as the following details shall illustrate:

At 1800 hours local time, on 1 April 1992, a hand grenade was thrown at an IDF lookout post in southern Rafah. Additional IDF forces arrived at the scene and managed to rapidly close off all points of exit from the area. An IDF force identified and encountered a local vehicle which had fled from the area. The vehicle ran over at least three local residents with complete

disregard and attempted to evade the scene. While giving chase, the IDF troops were attacked with three firebombs, one of which struck a Border Patrol jeep and caught fire. The IDF force returned fire at those who had thrown the firebombs, killing two of them. Mass disturbances broke out in several locations in the area. Local residents leapt upon vehicles of the security forces, and IDF troops were compelled to resort to opening fire in order to disperse the rioters. During the disturbances, a makeshift hand grenade was thrown at IDF troops.

In the course of the disturbances, four local residents were killed, two of whom had thrown firebombs at IDF forces. It is unclear if the other two local residents died as a result of being run over by the local vehicle or as a result of IDF fire in an attempt to quell the riots. The matter is being investigated by the competent authorities. The bodies of the four residents were taken from the hospital by their families and buried. Additional casualties included 11 local residents who were wounded. Three IDF troops were lightly wounded. Subsequently, on 2 April, further rioting ensued in which 12 local residents were injured.

As the facts clearly demonstrate, the IDF troops involved in the incident and its aftermath were merely acting in self-defence after they had been attacked with lethal weapons, and were exercising their responsibility under international law to maintain law and order in the area.

I trust that this letter shall clarify the true nature and context of the recent events that took place in Rafah.

I should be grateful if the text of this letter would be circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yoram ARIDOR
Ambassador



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23790*
7 April 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 6 APRIL 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
ISRAEL TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I wish to draw your attention to the nature of the incident which took place on 1 April 1992 in Rafah in the Gaza District. Before elaborating on the details of what occurred, I believe it is important to bear in mind the overall context.

Since the convening of the direct Arab-Israeli peace negotiations in Madrid at the end of October 1991, Israel has been subjected to a wave of deadly terrorist attacks against its citizens both at home and abroad. These attacks have left 17 Israelis dead and more than 250 wounded. The victims have included Jews and Arabs, schoolchildren and diplomats serving overseas.

Terrorist leaders have stepped up their calls for violence against Israelis and have urged an intensification of attacks. Consequently, the violence has become more frequent and more chilling.

In addition to targeting Israelis, the terrorist leaders of the intifadah have been conducting a reign of assassination and intimidation among the Palestinian Arab population of Judea, Samaria and Gaza. Between 27 March and 2 April 1992, seven Palestinian Arabs were murdered and two others wounded by fellow Arabs. This is in addition to the 67 Palestinian Arabs that have been killed by their brethren since 1 January 1992.

It is in the context of the atmosphere of intifadah violence and bloodshed that the incident of 1 April 1992 should be viewed. Desperate to breathe new life into the intifadah, the various terrorist organizations have been mounting a relentless campaign of violence designed to undermine the peace process. The incident of 1 April 1992 was but a further link in the chain of terror, as the following details shall illustrate:

* Reissued for technical reasons.

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In the course of the disturbances, four local residents were killed, two of whom had thrown firebombs at IDF forces. It is unclear if the other two local residents died as a result of being run over by the local vehicle or as a result of IDF fire in an attempt to quell the riots. The matter is being investigated by the competent authorities. The bodies of the four residents were taken from the hospital by their families and buried. Additional casualties included 11 local residents who were wounded. Three IDF troops were lightly wounded. Subsequently, on 2 April, further rioting ensued in which 12 local residents were injured.

As the facts clearly demonstrate, the IDF troops involved in the incident and its aftermath were merely acting in self-defence after they had been attacked with lethal weapons, and were exercising their responsibility under international law to maintain law and order in the area.

I trust that this letter shall clarify the true nature and context of the recent events that took place in Rafah.

I should be grateful if the text of this letter would be circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yoram ARIDOR
Ambassador



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23791
7 April 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 6 APRIL 1992 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF
THE PERMANENT MISSION OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED
TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter from Mr. Ahmad Hussein, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, dated 4 April 1992 concerning the Council's statement of 27 March on the subject of the lifting of the sanctions regime imposed on Iraq.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Samir K. K. AL-NIMA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

Letter dated 4 April 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs
of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General

Once again the Security Council is taking a stand that is not characterized by justice and reflection, and it is not taking into consideration the human suffering that the people of Iraq - children, old people and women - have been enduring for 19 months as a result of the continuation of the economic embargo imposed on Iraq. In the note by the President of the Security Council in which he presented a statement on behalf of the members of the Council on 27 March 1992, the Council automatically and without due consideration once again decided to maintain the economic sanctions against Iraq, on the grounds that there was no agreement that the necessary circumstances existed for removing these sanctions, although Iraq, for its part, had submitted practical evidence of constructive cooperation and scrupulous implementation of its obligations under resolution 687 (1991).

It is clear to us that the real cause of the absence of the above-mentioned agreement lies in the obduracy of United States and United Kingdom positions in opposing the adoption by the Council of any positive step to alleviate the measures of the continuing economic sanctions against Iraq. This step that the Council has taken reflects the continuation of United States hegemony over the Security Council and demonstrates insistence on continuing to starve the people of Iraq and launch an economic and psychological war against it for the purpose of achieving political ends that are totally inconsistent with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter, international law and customary humanitarian values.

I request you to have this letter circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Ahmad HUSSEIN
Minister for Foreign Affairs



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23792
7 April 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 6 APRIL 1992 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE
PERMANENT MISSION OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE
SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government and further to our letter No. 26/7/1 of 23 January 1992, I have the honour to inform you of the numbers and types of bombs, missiles and rockets launched against residential areas in Iraq in the course of the brutal 30-Power aggression which did not explode at the time. Some 13,314 items were found and deactivated by the competent Iraqi services between 17 January and 25 March 1992, as indicated in the table annexed hereto.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Samir K. K. AL-NIMA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

Bombs, missiles and rockets deactivated by civil defence
disposal teams in the country's governorates between
17 January and 25 March 1992

No.	Governorate	Number of bombs, missiles and rockets
1	Baghdad	274
2	Ninawa	3 030
3	Basra	12 092
4	Babil	39
5	Najaf	20
6	Karbala	246
7	Anbar	3 075
8	Maysan	2 429
9	Salah al-Din	32
10	Diyala	700
11	Wasit	1 140
12	Ta'mim	685
13	Dhi Qar	234
14	Qadisiyah	73
15	Muthanna	49
Total		<u>13 314</u>



Security Council

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S/23793
7 April 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 7 APRIL 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES
OF BELGIM, FRANCE AND THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN
AND NORTHERN IRELAND TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE
SECRETARY-GENERAL

We have the honour to bring to your attention the text, in French and in English, of a statement on Yugoslavia adopted by the European Community and its member States at their ministerial meeting held at Luxembourg on 6 April 1992.

We should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Paul NOTERDAEME
Permanent Representative of Belgium
to the United Nations

(Signed) Jean-Bernard P. H. P. MERIMEE
Permanent Representative of France to
the United Nations

(Signed) Sir David HANNAY
Permanent Representative of the United
Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern
Ireland to the United Nations

Annex

[Original: English/French]

DECLARATION ON YUGOSLAVIA

The Community and its member States have decided to recognize as from 7 April 1992 the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina. The measures implementing this decision will be taken nationally in accordance with international practice.

The Community and its member States have also decided to extend to the Republic of Serbia the benefit of positive measures similar to those granted to the other republics on 2 December 1991 and 10 January 1992. The presidency, the Commission and the Chairman of the Conference on Yugoslavia are asked to discuss with the authorities of Serbia the modalities for the implementation of this decision, in accordance with principles agreed among the Community and its member States.

The Community and its member States also heard a report from the presidency about its efforts to reach a solution on the issue of the recognition of another republic. They expect these efforts to produce results soon.



Security Council

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GENERAL

S/23794
8 April 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 8 APRIL 1992 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I wish to inform you of further Iranian violations of the provisions of the cease-fire between the two countries for the period from 30 March to 5 April 1992.

1. At 0910 hours on 30 March 1992, a group of an estimated 15 to 20 individuals from the Iranian side was seen setting up barbed wire in front of the Qal'at Lam guard post at geographical coordinates 689248 inside the area of separation (map of Mandali).
2. At 0755 hours on 31 March 1992, two individuals from the Iranian side were seen erecting barbed wire around the Iranian observation post at geographical coordinates 033941. At 0945 hours, five individuals from the Iranian side were seen digging communications trenches in the same area (map of Tib).
3. At 1800 hours on 31 March 1992, three individuals from the Iranian side manned one of the Iranian posts at geographical coordinates 445666 opposite Naft Khanah inside the area of separation (map of Khanagin).
4. At 1830 hours on 31 March 1992, the Iranian side fired rifle shots from its positions at geographical coordinates 487548 in the direction of the Sumud guard post inside the area of separation (map of Mandali).
5. At 1645 hours on 1 April 1992, seven individuals from the Iranian side were seen building a position with blocks at geographical coordinates 559401. At 1800 hours they returned to the Iranian rear (map of Basra).
6. At 1815 hours on 1 April 1992, individuals from the Iranian side, at geographical coordinates 961741 (Shalhat al-Aghwat), fired indiscriminately and in short bursts with light rifles in the direction of the Iraqi units. Some shots hit the frontier rampart (map of Basra).

7. At 0840 hours on 3 April 1992, two individuals from the Iranian side were seen digging a communications trench opposite the Tib guard post at geographical coordinates 040941 inside the area of separation (map of Tib).
8. At 0945 hours on 3 April 1992, seven individuals from the Iranian side were seen digging a communications trench around the Iranian post opposite the Tib guard post at geographical coordinates 032945 inside the area of separation (map of Tib).
9. At 0815 hours on 4 April 1992, two individuals from the Iranian side were seen digging a communications trench around the Iranian observation post opposite the Tib guard post at geographical coordinates 039945 inside the area of separation (map of Tib).
10. At 0915 hours on 4 April 1992, three individuals from the Iranian side were seen setting up barbed wire around the Iranian post opposite the Tib guard post at geographical coordinates 035941 inside the area of separation (map of Tib).
11. At 1015 hours on 4 April 1992, the Iranian side constructed a guard post of blocks and corrugated iron at geographical coordinates 908766 (Shalamcheh) inside the area of separation (map of Tahiri).
12. At 0845 hours on 5 April 1992, two individuals from the Iranian side were seen setting up barbed wire around the Iranian post opposite the Tib guard post at geographical coordinates 041939 inside the area of separation.
13. At 1210 hours on 5 April 1992, three trucks from the Iranian side were seen coming from the Shayb area, two carrying 40 soldiers each with their equipment and the other towing a trailer. They proceeded to replace the guard post at geographical coordinates 7121 inside the area of separation (map of Hawr al-Huwayzah).
14. At 1218 hours on 5 April 1992, a fighter aircraft from the Iranian side was heard flying at a high altitude from Iranian airspace. It circled for five minutes near the international boundary line and then returned to the Iranian rear (map of Hawr al-Huwayzah).
15. At 0730 hours on 5 April 1992, three Iranian fighter aircraft were seen coming from the direction of Klar at geographical coordinates 2832. They entered the Iranian rear at medium altitudes (map of Qal'at Shirawanah).
16. At 0800 hours on 5 April 1992, four Iranian fighter aircraft were seen coming from the direction of Klar at geographical coordinates 2832. They flew in the direction of the Iranian rear at medium altitudes (map of Qal'at Sharawanah).
17. At 0725 hours on 5 April 1992, four Iranian fighter aircraft were seen coming from the Iranian rear from the direction of Sanubah slope at geographical coordinates 5051 and flying in a northerly direction (map of Mandali).

/...

18. At 0940 hours on 5 April 1992, an Iranian fighter aircraft flying at a very high altitude was seen passing over the area of Naft Khanah at geographical coordinates 4265. It crossed the international boundary and returned to the Iranian rear.

19. Between 0725 and 0740 hours on 5 April 1992, eight F-4 and F-5 Iranian fighter aircraft proceeding from Iran and following the Maydan-Klar road bombed areas inside Iraqi territory in the Al-Khalis region 90 kilometres from the Iraq-Iran boundary and 70 kilometres north-east of Baghdad. One of the aircraft conducting the raid was brought down and its pilots taken prisoner (map of Khanaqin - Kani Bazz - Qasr-e-Shirin - Qal'at Shirawanah).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Samir K. K. AL-NIMA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.



Security Council

Distr.
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S/23795
8 April 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 7 APRIL 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT
REPRESENTATIVE OF GHANA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of Ghana to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and with reference to his note dated 28 January 1992, requesting information from Governments on measures they have instituted to implement paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 713 (1991), has the honour to inform him that the Government of the Republic of Ghana does not produce or involve itself in the delivery of weapons and military equipment to Yugoslavia.

The Permanent Representative of Ghana to the United Nations would be grateful if this note is circulated as a document of the Security Council.



Security Council

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S/23796
9 April 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 8 APRIL 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF VENEZUELA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE
PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

With regard to the letter dated 2 April 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Venezuela to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council, concerning the attack on the Venezuelan diplomatic mission at Tripoli, Libya, I have the honour to transmit herewith the communiqué issued on 5 April 1992 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Venezuela concerning the official reply by the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Venezuelan protest note. I should be grateful if you would have this text issued as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Diego ARRIA
Permanent Representative of Venezuela
to the United Nations

Annex

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs reports that on 5 April Venezuela received from the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation of Libya (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) the official reply to the Venezuelan protest note concerning the attack on the Venezuelan Embassy in Tripoli conveying "... the deepest regret and apologies of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya for the damage sustained by the Venezuelan Embassy at Tripoli".

The note of apology adds:

"The Jamahiriya, in condemning this act, feels that it was directed in the first place against the Jamahiriya, rather than against Venezuela, a friendly country.

"The Jamahiriya takes responsibility for the consequences of this incident and will provide compensation in the fairest manner so as to satisfy the Government of Venezuela since this is a legitimate right of the Government of Venezuela.

"The Jamahiriya reiterates that what occurred will not be repeated in respect of the Venezuelan Embassy or of the other Embassies accredited to the Jamahiriya.

"The Jamahiriya hopes that this passing incident will not have any adverse effect on the good relations between our two countries."

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs accepts the apologies of the Government of Libya on the understanding that there will be no repetition of such acts of violence, that there will be full compensation for the material damage and that the diplomatic relations between the two countries will be conducted, both in matters on which they agree and in matters on which they disagree, in accordance with the norms of international law and of civilized coexistence among nations. At all events, national public opinion will be informed that Venezuela's diplomatic representatives in Libya have been called back to Caracas for consultations with the Ministry.



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23797
10 April 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 3 April 1992 on his mission of good offices in Cyprus, 1/

Reaffirming its previous resolutions on Cyprus,

Noting with concern that there has been no progress in completing the set of ideas for an overall framework agreement since the Secretary-General's report of 8 October 1991, 2/ and that in some areas there has even been regression,

Welcoming the assurances given to the Secretary-General over the past two months by the leaders of the two communities and the Prime Ministers of Greece and Turkey of their desire to cooperate with him and his representatives,

1. Commends the Secretary-General for his efforts, and expresses its appreciation for his report;

2. Reaffirms the position, set out in resolutions 649 (1990) of 12 March 1990 and 716 (1991) of 11 October 1991, that a Cyprus settlement must be based on a State of Cyprus with a single sovereignty and international personality and a single citizenship, with its independence and territorial integrity safeguarded, and comprising two politically equal communities as defined in paragraph 11 of the Secretary-General's report 1/ in a bi-communal and bi-zonal federation, and that such a settlement must exclude union in whole or in part with any other country or any form of partition or secession;

3. Calls again upon the parties to adhere fully to these principles and to negotiate without introducing concepts that are at variance with them;

1/ S/23780.

2/ S/23121.

4. Endorses the set of ideas described in paragraphs 17 to 25 and 27 of the Secretary-General's report 1/ as an appropriate basis for reaching an overall framework agreement, subject to the work that needs to be done on the outstanding issues, in particular on territorial adjustments and displaced persons, being brought to a conclusion as an integrated package mutually agreed upon by both communities;

5. Requests all concerned to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General and his representatives in clarifying without delay these outstanding issues;

6. Reaffirms that the Secretary-General's mission of good offices is with the two communities, whose participation in the process is on an equal footing to assure the well-being and security of both communities;

7. Decides to remain seized of the Cyprus question on an ongoing and direct basis in support of the effort to complete the set of ideas referred to in paragraph 4 above and to conclude an overall framework agreement;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to pursue his intensive efforts to complete the set of ideas referred to in paragraph 4 above during May and June 1992, to keep the Council closely informed of his efforts and to seek the Council's direct support whenever necessary;

9. Continues to believe that, following the satisfactory conclusion of the Secretary-General's intensive efforts to complete the set of ideas referred to in paragraph 4 above, the convening of a high-level international meeting chaired by the Secretary-General in which the two communities and Greece and Turkey would participate represents an effective mechanism for concluding an overall framework agreement;

10. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit a full report to the Council on the outcome of his efforts by July 1992 at the latest and to make specific recommendations for overcoming any outstanding difficulty;

11. Reaffirms the important mandate entrusted to the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus and looks forward to receiving the report on the Force that the Secretary-General proposes to submit in May 1992.



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23798
9 April 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 9 APRIL 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT
REPRESENTATIVE OF BOLIVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of Bolivia to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to the note to the Secretary-General dated 2 April 1992 from Mr. Ronald MacLean Abaroa, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bolivia, conveying Bolivia's acceptance of Security Council resolution 748 (1992), requests that this letter be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

Annex

Note dated 2 April 1992 from the Minister for Foreign
Affairs of Bolivia addressed to the Secretary-General

On behalf of the Bolivian people and Government and reaffirming the principles of Bolivian foreign policy, I wish to inform you of our total acceptance of resolution 748 (1992), adopted by the Security Council at its 3063rd meeting on 31 March 1992, which reaffirms Security Council resolution 731 (1992) of 21 January 1992.

The Constitutional Government of Bolivia is convinced that the elimination of acts of international terrorism is essential for the maintenance of international peace and security. Therefore, while respecting the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, it reiterates once again that, in accordance with the principle laid down in Article 2, paragraph 4, of the Charter, all States have the duty to refrain from organizing or instigating acts of terrorism in other States.

Accordingly, the Government of Bolivia will act in a manner consistent with the resolutions mentioned, particularly as regards Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23799
10 April 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/RUSSIAN

LETTER DATED 9 APRIL 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES
OF PORTUGAL, THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION AND THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE
SECRETARY-GENERAL

We have the honour to transmit herewith the text, in English and Russian,
of the joint statement of Portugal, Russia and the United States on Angola
dated 9 April 1992 (see annex).

We should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter
and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Fernando REINO
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Portugal
to the United Nations

(Signed) Thomas R. PICKERING
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the
United States of America
to the United Nations

(Signed) Valentin V. LOZINSKIY
Ambassador
Acting Permanent Representative
of the Russian Federation
to the United Nations

Annex

Joint statement of Portugal, the Russian Federation and the
United States of America on Angola dated 9 April 1992

[Original: English/Russian]

On the occasion of the initiation of the demobilization of Government and UNITA troops and the announcement of a date for Angola's free and fair elections, Portugal, Russia and the United States heartily congratulate the Angolan parties. As observers to the Angolan peace process, we recognize the considerable progress made by the parties over the last several months to move the country towards lasting peace, stability and democracy.

We are convinced that now that demobilization has begun and the peace process is entering a critical phase, nothing short of full compliance with all aspects of the Lisbon Accords will ensure the successful holding of elections with United Nations monitoring on 29 and 30 September. To this end it is essential that rapid progress be made on those aspects of implementation in which there have been significant delays. Specifically, efforts must continue to focus on the extension of the central administration throughout the national territory, the formation of the new national army, and ensuring the neutrality of the police. We urge the Angolan parties and all the political forces of the country to cooperate in creating favourable conditions for preparing and conducting the elections.

At this stage, the highest priority must be given to the successful implementation of the accords culminating in the September election. Following these elections the Angolan people will have greater opportunity to find constructive solutions to the many long-standing problems of importance to them. The time remaining before elections is limited and the observers call on the parties to work closely with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to begin implementation of essential electoral preparations. The formation of an operationally effective National Electoral Commission is an essential step in this process. The observers also call on the parties to fully respect the political and human rights of all Angolans, since these rights serve as the basis for free and fair elections and a functioning democratic system.

Portugal, Russia and the United States call on the Governments of neighbouring States and all countries of the region to contribute to the consolidation of peace in Angola. We also call on the international community at large to actively support the demobilization and electoral processes vital to the achievement of lasting peace and stability. The achievement of these ends in Angola will provide an additional incentive for the political resolution of conflicts in other countries, which will benefit the entire African continent.
